CLOSED SHELF
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Japan Communist Party Delegation Arrives in Pyongyang

A delegation of the Japan Communist Party arrived in Pyongyang on Mar. 11 by special plane at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, according to a KCNA report from Pyongyang dated Mar. 11.

Kenji Miyamoto, delegation leader and Standing Committee Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee and General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party, and other delegation members were warmly welcomed at the airport by Kim Il Sung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party; Pak Keum Chul, Li Hyo Soon and Kim Kwang Hyup, Political Committee Members and Vice-chairmen of the KWP Central Committee; and many other leading functionaries of the Korean Workers' Party and public organizations.

After the plane carrying the JCP delegation had touched down at the airport, delegation leader Kenji Miyamoto and other delegation members got off the plane, waving to the cheering crowd.

Kenji Miyamoto, General Secretary of the Japan Communist Party Central Committee and leader of the JCP delegation, accompanied by Premier Kim Il Sung (R), raises hand in response to thousands of cheering crowd at Pyongyang airport on Mar. 11.

Chairman Kim Il Sung warmly shook hands with delegation leader Kenji Miyamoto and other delegation members. The delegation members also exchanged greetings with many other Korean leaders at the airport.

Also on hand at the airport were Chiao Juo-yu, Chinese Ambassador to Korea, and Fan Ginh Zang, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Vietnamese Embassy.

Thousands of Pyongyang citizens turned out to the airport to welcome Comrade Kenji Miyamoto, one of the experienced leaders of the Japan Communist Party and a close friend of the Korean people, and the delegation of the Japan Communist Party led by him.

Included among the delegation members beside delegation chief Kenji Miyamoto are Masayoshi Oka, Standing Committee Member of the Presidium and Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the JCP; Koreto Kurahara and Itaru Yonehara, Members of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the JCP; Ichiro Sunama, Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the JCP; and Koichiro Ueda, Tetsuzo Fuwa and Akira Kudo, Alternate Members of the Central Committee of the JCP.

56th International Women's Day Celebrated in Pyongyang

Korean women in the northern part of Korea on Mar. 7 held a meeting in Pyongyang to mark the 56th anniversary of the March 8 International Women's Day, according to a KCNA report from Pyongyang.

Choi Keum Ja, Vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union, delivered a report at the meeting.

In her report, she referred to the changes that have taken place in the life and in the social status of the Korean women in the North since the Liberation.

Saying that today, the women in the North are widely taking part in the state and social life as masters of the country together with the men, the reporter pointed out that more than 5,000 women are working as deputies to the power organs of all levels up to the Supreme People's Assembly and that more than 70,000 women are working as doctors, masters of science, technicians and specialists, women directors of factories and chairmen of cooperative farms.

The meeting unanimously adopted a message to the Vietnamese women on the occasion of the "Day of Solidarity with Vietnamese Women Fighting Against U.S. Imperialist Aggression."

DPRK Government Issues Statement;

Denounces U.S. and Pak Clique for Additional S. Korean Troop Dispatch

PYONGYANG, Mar. 7 (KCNA)—The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on Mar. 7 issued a statement in connection with the decision of the South Korean Pak Jung Hi "Government" to send, at the instructions of the U.S. imperialists, another division of combat troops and one regiment of supplementary combat troops to South Vietnam.

Follows the full text of the statement:

The puppet Government of South Korea, at the instructions of the U.S. imperialists, has decided to send another division of combat troops and one regiment of supplementary combat troops to South Vietnam.

Since 1964, the Pak Jung Hi clique has sent to South Vietnam over 20,000 South Korean puppet troops as bullet-shield of U.S. imperialism. The additional dispatch will bring the total close to 50,000.

The U.S. imperialists had long plotted to take more South Korean puppet troops to South Vietnam and final dicision was made at the talks between U.S. Vice-president Humphrey and the Pak Jung Hi clique when the former visited South Korea some time ago.

As a reward for the additional dispatch of South Korean puppet troops to South Vietnam, the Pak Jung Hi clique was assured by its American master of the activation of three reserve divisions into "combat divisions," "modernization of the equipment" of the puppet army and the supply of the economic "aid" funds to the tune of 110 million dollars within the year.

This is a treacherous act of trading off the country and the nation and an unpardonable act of towering crime for obtaining a few more dollars by bargaining over the price of the blood of South Korean youths.

The Pak Jung Hi clique is faithfully serving the U.S. imperialists' aggressive plan to keep South Korea on leash forever as a military base for Asian aggression and as source of cheap cannon fodder. Having reduced the South Korean people to colonial slaves of U.S. imperialism and driven them into an abyss of darkness, this clique, not yet contented, is now selling South Korean youths as cannon fodder of U.S. imperialism in its aggressive war in Vietnam.

Hoping to recover from their ignominious setbacks in South Vietnam and get out of the tight straits, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are trying to drag more satellite countries into their war of aggression in Vietnam and collect cannon fodder needed in war escalation.

The Pak Jung Hi clique of South Korea is acting as the bellwether in implementing this criminal plan of U.S. imperialism.

When Humphrey was making a tour of a number of Asian and Oceanic countries to collect cannon fodder for the war of aggression in Vietnam, Pak Jung Hi, at the bidding of his American master, visited the puppets of Thai, "Malaysia" and Taiwan and urged them to take a more active part in the aggressive war against the Vietnamese people. Facts strip the Pak Jung Hi clique bare as an agent of U.S. imperialism—the sworn enemy of the Korean people and the strangler of the national liberation movement.

The new criminal move of U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique is a vicious challenge to the Vietnamese people and the entire Asian and African people fighting for freedom, liberation and independence.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people resolutely denounce the criminal scheme of U.S. imperialism to take South Korean youths as cannon fodder to escalate the aggressive war in Vietnam, and sternly condemn the treachery of the Pak Jung Hi clique.

The South Korean people must never allow the Pak Jung Hi clique to drive out South Korean youths as bullet-shield of U.S. imperialism.

Why should South Korean youths meet a shameful death in the U.S. imperialists' aggressive war against the Vietnamese people?

Korea and Vietnam are in a similar situation, both undergoing the national tragedy of territorial division due to U.S. imperialism. The U.S. imperialist aggressors repress and despise the peoples of South Korea and South Vietnam, bringing unheard-of calamities and sufferings upon them and committing bestial atrocities without any scruple.

The root cause of all misfortunes of the South Korean and South Vietnamese peoples is the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

U.S. imperialism is the common foe of the Korean and Vietnamese peoples.

The peoples of the two countries are brothers standing on the common front against the aggression of U.S. imperialism.

The South Korean people must decidedly shatter the machinations of U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique to send South Korean puppet troops for the aggressive war of U.S. imperialism against the fraternal Vietnamese people.

The South Korean people must not allow single compatriot to be taken as cannon fodder of U.S. imperialism and must wage a powerful struggle in demand of the immediate recall of the South Korean youths who have already been taken to South Vietnam.

The "ROK army" soldiers must resolutely rise up against being taken to the pit of death in South Vietnam as bullet-shield of U.S. imperialism.

It is a national shame and betrayal of the country to be dragged to the shambles of the aggressive war in Viet-

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"Week of Support to Vietnamese Struggle" Set Up

On the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the "Day of Nation-Wide Anti-U.S. Struggle" of the Vietnamese people, the Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front, the Korea-Vietnam Friendship Association, the Central Committee of the Korean Committee for Supporting the Struggle of the South Vietnamese People, the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity and the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea have set up a "Week of Support to Anti-U.S., National Salvation Struggle of Vietnamese People" in order to strengthen the militant solidarity with the fighting Vietnamese people, according to a KCNA report.

The "Week" will be observed from Mar. 12 to 19.

CLOSED SHELF

We Appeal to Peoples of World for Support to Our Struggle for Democratic & National Rights

EDITORIAL

On Feb. 21, Chairman Han Duk Su of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) sent a letter to the Japanese people and the peoples of the world in which he called on them to render active support to the movement of the Korean residents in Japan to change their nationality from "ROK" to Korea.

On the following day, Chairman Han Duk Su also sent a letter to the Japanese political parties, social organizations and personages, appealing to them to give active support and encouragement to the efforts of Korean nationals in Japan for the defence of their democratic and national education.

The reason why we were compelled to issue appeals in succession is that the democratic and national rights of Korean residents in Japan have been exposed to great danger owing to the enforcement of the "ROK-Japan Treaty" and, in particular, of the "Agreement on the Legal Status of Korean Residents in Japan."

As is already known, Korean nationals in Japan are the overseas citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea who have been firmly guaranteed their legal status as citizens of the Republic by its Nationality Law.

Moreover, older Korean nationals in Japan did not come to Japan of their own accord but were forcibly brought here for forced labor or military service, or were compelled to cross the sea here during the Japanese colonial rule, deprived of their livelihoods in their home country, while younger Korean nationals here are their sons and daughters.

Viewed from every angle, the Japanese Government should assume a legal and moral responsibility for ensuring Korean residents in Japan their democratic and national rights.

The Japanese Government, however, has been suppressing Korean citizens in Japan, failing to treat them as foreigners, and is now strengthening its discriminatory and suppressive policy against them.

Speaking of the "nationality problem," the Japanese authorities are moving heaven and earth to impose "ROK" nationality upon Korean residents in Japan, using as a bait the so-called "endowment of permanent residence" based on the "Agreement on the Legal Status of Korean Residents in Japan."

Of late, they are hell-bent on forcing "ROK" nationality upon Koreans here, offering various facilities such as loan extensions, registration of immovables and livelihood aid grants.

But the overwhelming majority of Korean residents in Japan whose nationality in their "alien registration certificates" are entered as "ROK" without their consent, are firmly resolved to change their nationality to Korea. However, the Japanese Government is adamantly refusing to accept their just demand.

It is an accepted international practice that the choice of nationality should be based on the will of the person concerned and that no one can force it upon him.

And as for the democratic and national education, the citizens of an independent state have a right to receive education in their mother tongue irrespective of their residence.

The Japanese Government is pursuing a suppressive policy against the democratic and national rights of Korean residents in Japan, saying that "national education is unnecessary," and that "it will give Japanese compulsory education to Korean sons and daughters in Japan." This is nothing but a scheme to revive "assimilation education" given to Koreans in the days of Japanese imperialism.

While permitting the Americans and Canadians to have their "American school" and "Canadian school" in Japan and running Japanese schools in foreign countries, the Japanese Government has been denying Korean citizens in Japan alone their national education. This act seriously runs counter to international law and practices and the World Declaration of Human Rights.

The appeals issued by Chairman Han Duk Su are enlisting the sympathy and enjoying the active support of the broad sections of the Japanese people and the freedom- and peace-loving peoples of the world.

Mr. M.M.Monosco, editor and publisher of the Laging Una in the U.S., sent a letter of encouragement to Chairman Han Duk Su, saying that "I concur with you that it is unjust and undemocratic to force 'ROK' nationality on Korean residents."

Encouraged by the support and cooperation of the peoples of the world, we will redouble our efforts to defend the democratic and national rights of Korean citizens in Japan.

20th Birthday of KJU Feted

A meeting marking the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Journalists' Union was held on the evening of Mar. 9 at the Chullima House of Culture in the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, according to a report from Pyongyang.

Attending the meeting together with journalists and editors in the city were Chung Joon Ki, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists' Union; Chang Ik Hwan, Director of the General Press Bureau under the Cabinet; Ra Seung Hyuk, Vice-director of the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Central Committee of the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee; Ryoo Yung Pyo, Chairman of the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee; Rim Choon Kwang, Chairman of the Pyongyang Broadcasting Committee; and Pak Chul Bok, Director of the Foreign Languages Publishing House.

Chung Joon Ki, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists' Union, delivered a report at the meeting.

The reporter expressed warm support to and militant solidarity with the conscientious journalists and pressmen of South Korea who are fighting for the freedom of speech and the peaceful unification of the country, sharpening their pen of justice.

He extended warm greetings to the Korean journalists in Japan who, under the banner of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, are making great successes in their work in a foreign land, surmounting all difficulties and hardships.

The reporter declared that the Korean Journalists' Union, as a member of the Afro-Asian Journalists' Association, the Anti-imperialists International Organization of the Asian and African Journalists, have worked vigorously to consolidate friendship and solidarity among the journalists of the two continents and taken an active part in the work of the international organization of journalists to develop the friendly ties with the progressive journalists of the world. The Union, he added, has always expressed militant solidarity with the journalists of various countries in the struggle against imperialist aggression and for peace, democracy, national independence and social progress.

In conclusion he evinced the firm determination of the Korean journalists and editors to fight on together with the Party and masses without the slightest vacillation in any adversity and carry out their revolutionary tasks with credit, rallying rock-firm around Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Telegrams and messages of greetings came from the branches of the Union and journalists' unions of fraternal countries.

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nam for the U.S. imperialist aggressors, avowed enemy of the Korean people, leaving them in occupancy of South Korea.

The South Korean soldiers must fight against the "ROK army" officers and the commanders of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army who are insulting and maltreating them, forcing them to commit treachery and bringing death upon them, and must turn their guns on them and ruthlessly punish them in the name of the people.

The soldiers and petty officers of the "ROK army" must come over to the side of the South Korean people fighting for existence, freedom and unification.

They must succeed the patriotic forefathers who fought against the foreign invaders at the cost of their lives and must not disgrace themselves by kneeling down before the U.S. imperialist aggressors and traitors to the country.

The South Korean soldiers must join forces with the people, drive out the U.S. imperialist troops from South Korea, smash the new aggressive scheme of Japanese militarism and throw overboard the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The South Korean people and the "ROK army" soldiers must rise up more staunchly in the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle. Thus, they must take a bitter revenge on the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique, their vile stooge, who have stained the land of South Korea with the blood of our parents and brothers, cast off the fetters of colonial slavery once and for all and achieve the unification of the divided country at the earliest date. This is a just act of loving the country, nation and people.

Those "ROK army" soldiers who are now in South Vietnam must not commit the criminal act of training their guns on the South Vietnamese people heroically fighting against the U.S. imperialist aggressors who have crept into their country.

They should go over to the side of the South Vietnam Liberation Army and join, together with the South Vietnamese people, in the sacred struggle for routing the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the common enemy.

The "ROK army" soldiers must not put up any longer with the cursed mercenary life in South Vietnam but must punish all the reactionary "ROK army" officers who are forcing them to become bullet-shield of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops.

This is the only, patriotic way by which they can avoid shameful death and find life.

The Pak Jung Hi clique must cancel the criminal decision on dispatching more South Korean puppet troops to South Vietnam and bring back the South Korean puppet troops who have already been sent there.

U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique must not run wild.

No matter how many puppets like Pak Jung Hi of South Korea forsaken by the people the U.S. imperialists may team up and no matter how many puppet troops they may hurl, they can never subdue the heroic Vietnamese people who have risen up in a just struggle against the aggressors.

U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique must clearly realize in what situation they will be driven in South Korea by continuously sending South Korean puppet troops to South Vietnam in disregard of the unanimous will of the entire Korean people and the peace-loving people the world over.

The treachery of the Pak Jung Hi clique will only bring earlier its doomsday.

The DPRK Government regards the dispatch of South Korean puppet troops to South Vietnam by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique as a provocation against the entire people of North and South Vietnam and against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The DPRK Government sternly warns the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique that it is keenly watching such provocative act and that it will never look on with folded arms. If the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique persist in sending more South Korean puppet troops to South Vietnam, they will have to bear full responsibility for all the consequences arising therefrom.

The DPRK Government and the entire Korean people will continue to render, as heretofore, necessary aid of all forms to the fraternal Vietnamese people in their struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The Korean people consider this as their sacred internationalist duty.

The Korean people regard the struggle of the Vietnamese people against the U.S. imperialist aggressors as their own struggle.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people fully support the four-point stand of the Government of the Vietnam Democratic Republic and the five-point demand of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation for the settlement of the Vietnam question.

The Korean people will fight shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese people against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the common enemy, until they win final victory.

U.S. imperialism must stop at once all acts of war against the Vietnamese people.

U.S. imperialism must quit South Vietnam without delay, taking its own aggressor troops, all the troops of its satellite countries and weapons, which it has illegally brought there.

Marxist-Leninist Path Chosen by Korean Workers' Party for Solution of Agrarian Question

Marking the 20th anniversary of the proclamation of the law on land reform and the second anniversary of the publication of the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" by Premier Kim Il Sung, Rodong Shinmoon, organ of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party carried on Mar. 4 an editorial article entitled "Marxist-Leninist path chosen by our Party for the solution of the agrarian question."

The article sums up the successes and experience gained by the Korean Workers' Party in the course of solving the agrarian question by creatively applying Marxism-Leninism to the realities of our country in the past 20 years. The article, taking up two full pages of the paper, is divided into three parts subheaded: Agrarian question in the stage of democratic revolution; Agrarian question in the stage of socialist revolution; Agrarian question under socialism.

Agrarian Question in Stage of Democratic Revolution

Reviewing the successes and experience of the struggle for the solution of the agrarian question in the stage of democratic revolution, the article observes:

The solution of land problem constituted the main content of the democratic revolution and the basic factor for the acceleration of the political, economic and social progress of our country. Our Party put forward the solution of the land problem as the principal task of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

It was an age-old aspiration of our peasants to till their own land. Our Party settled the land problem on the principle of making toiling peasants holders of land. The land reform was carried out on the principle of confiscation without compensation and distribution free of charge and in such a way as to completely liquidate the feudal exploiting system and prevent the land from becoming a means of exploitation.

Thanks to the powerful dictatorial functions of the people's regime and surging revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses of people, the land reform was successfully completed in only 20 days, frustrating wrecking and subversive machinations of the reactionary elements.

The land reform resulted in the liquidation of land ownership by landlords and the abolition of the tenant system.

Agrarian Question in Stage of Socialist Revolution

The second part of the article deals with the achievements and experience gained in the struggle for the socialist cooperativization of agriculture.

The Korean Workers' Party successfully completed the socialist cooperativization of agriculture in only four-five years after the war on the principle of object lesson and voluntariness and by relying on the powerful guidance and assistance of the Party and State.

In the socialist cooperativization of agriculture, the Party accumulated new experience by correctly defining the relations between the socialist transformation of the form of economy and technical innovation.

The movement of agricultural cooperativization in our country was promoted when the levels of productive forces and technical development were still low. In our country where the economy was fragmentized and labor and draught animals were short, agricultural cooperatives, even if based on primitive technique, could help enhance productivity through a planned and organized management of the means of production and labor and by giving full play to the advantages of cooperativization.

Therefore, the Party opened a broad way for the rapid development of productive forces, for technical revolution in particular, by fulfilling, first of all, the transformation of the form of economy, not waiting for the development of industry to such a degree as to produce modern farm machines in large quantities. While carrying on the transformation of the form of economy, the Party steadily promoted technical innovation.

Our experience tells that cooperativization of agriculture can be carried out when life urgently demands the transformation of the old production relations and when the revolutionary force is prepared to fulfil it, even if modern farm machinery is all but none-existent, and that the cooperative economy thus formed is decisively superior to individual peasant economy.

Then the article dwells on experience of the Party in setting the stages of the cooperation movement, forms of cooperative economy and the scale of cooperative farms.

In the early period, our Party set up, as an experiment, several cooperative farms in each county with poor peasants and rural party nuclei as centres and, by consolidating them, demonstrated the superiority of cooperative economy through real examples. In this course, broad peasant masses, particularly middle peasants, joined the cooperatives voluntarily.

Taking into account that the land was privately owned by the peasants and their economic conditions and ideological preparedness were varied, the Party set three forms of cooperative economy—the fixed mutual aid team (a transitory form), the semi-socialist form and the fully socialist form—and saw to it that choice was made among these in accordance with concrete local conditions.

The Party set the scale of cooperative economy in conformity with the level of productive forces, preparedness of the managerial cadres and the degree of consolidation of cooperative economy.

The Party amalgamated the agricultural cooperatives on the unit of *ri*, the lowest administrative unit, in October 1958, when cooperativization had been completed, cooperative economy further consolidated politically and economically, the level of a managerial cadres had risen and the tasks of technical and cultural revolutions stood in the foreground.

The article refers to the class policy of the Party in drawing the peasants into cooperative economy on the principle of voluntariness.

The Party implemented the class policy of firmly relying on the poor peasants, strengthening their alliance with the middle peasants and restricting and remoulding the rich peasants in the course of agricultural cooperativization.

Though it abided by the principle of voluntariness, the Party did not leave things to spontaneity but led and assisted powerfully the peasants in the creation, consolidation and development of cooperative economy.

Agrarian Question Under Socialism

The article lays particular emphasis on the third part "Agrarian question under socialism."

Touching upon the essence of the socialist agrarian question, the article says: The socialist agrarian question is the question of transforming peasants into the working class by strengthening the working-class leadership, of industrializing agriculture by increasing assistance from industry, of converting cooperative ownership into ownership by the whole people by enhancing the leading role of state ownership and of bringing the level of the countryside up to that of town by strengthening support from the latter.

The socialist agrarian question is the question of consolidating the material and technical foundations of the rural economy and, at the same time, is the socio-economic question of liquidating the remnants of old society in all sphere of rural life—technical, cultural and ideological—and creating new things and the political-strategic question of reinforcing the basic driving force of revolution and expediting the construction of socialism and communism.

Our Party worked out measures for a Marxist-Leninist solution in all spheres, political, economic, ideological and cultural, proceeding from the essence of the socialist agrarian question, and has put them into practice.

On this basis Premier Kim Il Sung clarified the basic principles for the solution of the socialist agrarian question as follows:

"First, the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions should be thoroughly carried out in the rural districts;

"Second, working-class leadership for the peasantry, assistance from industry to agriculture and support from towns to the countryside should be strengthened in every way;

(To be continued)

Electricity to Reach 98% in Rural Villages

Electricity will reach 98 per cent of all the rural villages in North Korea this year. Through the movement for increased production and economization, the workers in charge of power transmission and distribution have explored huge inner reserver of electricity by raising the voltage, rationally arranging power transmission and distribution network between transformer sub-stations and by effectively operating the power system.

According to the Ministry of Power and Coal Industries, 2,050,000 metres of electric wire, tens of million kwh of electricity, transformers with capacity of 50,000 kva and tens of thousands of insulators will be saved and directed for use in the countryside.

Major Cities in The DPRK

Capital City, Pyongyang

Pyongyang is the democratic capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Pyongyang has a history of some 1,540 years and is the birth place of the most ancient culture in our country.

Pyongyang citizens defeated the U.S. aggressors in the Korean War (1950-53), and Pyongyang is now called the city of heroes by foreigners. Pyongyang, which was reduced to ashes by the thrice-cursed Yankees in the Korean War, has been more beautifully reconstructed.

Pyongyang is the centre of politics, economy and culture of our country. Situated there are the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and the DPRK Government led by Marshal Kim Il Sung. It also has many machine-building factories, heavy and light industry factories as well as scientific, cultural and arts buildings, such as the Academy of Sciences, Kim Il Sung University and the Grand Theatre. The Asian Economic Seminar and the Asia Football GANEFO were held in Pyongyang in June, 1964 and in August, 1965 respectively.

Over 64,000 S. Korean Workers in Labour Dispute

More than 64,000 South Korean workers are now in labour dispute, according to a South Korean News Agency Hapdong Tongshin report from Seoul. Hired at 197 enterprises, they are demanding wage hikes, rights to collective bargaining and other democratic rights.

The same news agency also reported that over 33,000 workers at "government"-run enterprises of South Korea and tens of thousands of workers in "government" monopoly, railway and communications enterprises have declared that they would be in dispute with management as from March 15; in demand of a pay increase and improved working conditions.

The 33,000 "government"-run enterprise workers who are demanding a 40 per cent wage hike issued a statement on Mar. 6, demanding a 400 per cent yearly bonus and asking the South Korean Pak Jung Hi regime to abstain from "excessive supervision," which "harms the autonomy" of the "government"-run enterprise workers' unions.

The same news agency also reported that 140 workers hired at Japanese firms in Seoul called a 48-hour strike on Mar. 7, in demand of a 100 per cent wage increase and an increased bonus. The struggle committee of the 140 South Korean workers decided on Mar. 9 to go on a strike for an indefinite period if their demand was not met by the Japanese management side.

Reports from Seoul said that South Korean railway station workers under the "government-run coal company" called a strike on Mar. 7, demanding a 340 per cent wage raise. The railway station workers had been conducting a labour dispute since last year.

In the meantime, over 940 dredging operation workers at 11 South Korean ports declared that they would call a strike for an indefinite period in demand of an increased pay. They decided to call a strike because the South Korean Pak Jung Hi regime failed to keep its Feb. 4 "promise" to increase wage by 30 per cent.

Over 270 scavengers in Seoul who were hired by the "Jinju Business Co.,Ltd.," have staged a sit-down strike for the five consecutive days since Feb. 28, demanding the payment of two-month pay in arrears and the return of "guaranty money," which the workers had to deposit with the company at the time of their employment. The management which had failed to pay wages for the past two months, is now attempting to "sqeeze" even the "guaranty money" from the workers.

U.S.-Hired Workers Carry Through Demand

Reports from Seoul said that the 35,000 South Korean workers hired at the U.S. military installations who had been fighting for nearly five months since last year finally succeeded in carrying through their demand.

The U.S. army authorities were forced to accept the seven-point demand of the workers, including a 15-20 per cent pay increase and enforcement of a system of progressive discharge allowances.

U.S.-Hired Workers Under Cruel Exploitation

Touched off by U.S. armed suppression of South Korean workers' demonstration on Feb. 5 in Pajoo county, Kyonggi Province, labour disputes between South Korean workers and the U.S. military authorities have entered their new and most serious phase.

In South Korea, there are at present some 50,000 workers employed at foreign organizations. (Kookje Shinbo, Jan. 19) Of these workers, an overwhelmingly larger proportion are working at U.S. military installations, with the remainder hired either at Japanese firms or at foreign embassies in Seoul. Labour conditions under which these workers are working at foreign organizations, are as frequently reported, indescribably bad, and in particular, the status of members of the Korean Service Corps (KSC), attached to units of the U.S. forces in South Korea, is even much worse than that of ordinary labourers employed by the U.S. army.

KSC members, some 5,500 in number, are forced to be engaged in the most dangerous work for military purposes, under the supervision of the U.S. armed forces. Beside these KSC members under the direct control of the U.S. military authorities, there are by far more workers "indirectly" hired by the U.S. authorities, that is, hired by the U.S. authorities through South Korean contractors or through the puppet Office of Labour Affairs. These so-called "indirect-hire" employes perform labour duties in the rear of the U.S. forces, under the supervision of the puppet Labour Affairs Office.

Through the indirect employment of workers, the U.S. imperialists are enabled to shift their responsibility upon the shoulders of the contractors or upon the puppet Office, in case workers launch a labour dispute with them, so that the spearhead of the workers' struggle may be warded off.

Meanwhile, the fact that the KSC members, unlike the so-called "indirect-hire" workers,—that is, ordinary workers indirectly employed by the U.S. army,—are placed under the strict U.S. supervision and are subjected to indescribable and more cruel exploitation than the "indirect-hire" workers, is related to the following historical background: The KSC was established, under the "Labour Mobilization Law" of the Syngman Rhee regime, as a sort of military organization in July of 1951 when the Korean War was being fought. The law was aimed at forcibly mobilizing South Korea's labour in carrying out U.S. aggression against North Korea. Despite the abrogation of the law in 1955, however, the KSC was still kept in existence by the U.S. imperialists as an organization duty bound to offer labour to the U.S. forces.

According to a Hapdong Tongshin report from Seoul, KSC workers receive an average monthly wages less than one-third of their minimum living cost. The situation of ordinary workers employed by the U.S. army is not any better than that of KSC members. In addition, the KSC members not only are still denied even the right to association and collective bargaining, but also are in the constant fear of being fired or transferred to other places at any time. Under these circumstances, no wonder that a labour dispute with the U.S. military authorities will be a target of immediate armed suppression with bayonets and tear-gas shells.

Further, the U.S. imperialists are adamantly refusing to insert provisions concerning the status of KSC members into labour provisions of the "Status-of-Forces Agreement" governing U.S. troops stationed in South Korea,—an agreement which is yet to be agreed upon definitely, with a view to keeping KSC members deprived of their fundamental labour rights, let alone their right to collective action and collective bargaining.

In this way, "Cancel all the extraterritorial and anti-democratic labour provisions!" "U.S. imperialists, you can not fool us any longer!"—these are slogans now being shouted by South Korean workers working at U.S. organizations.

All signs show that the South Korean workers' struggles against exploitation, national insult and maltreatment by the U.S. imperialists, will develop more vigorously as the days go by.

Pak Clique Welcoming Foreign Monopoly Capital

Collusion with Japanese Monopolies

A "joint statement" was issued on Feb. 23 in the wake of "economic talks" in Tokyo between representatives of the Japan Federation of Economic Organizations and the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry on the one hand, and representatives of the South Korean Association of Businessmen, on the other.

In the statement, Japan obligates South Korea to "protect the industrial property rights" of the Japanese monopoly capital that intrudes into South Korea under the cloak of strengthening economic cooperation and promoting technical exchange.

It also expatiates on expanding "bonded goods" trade on the plea of removing trade imbalance and on lowering tariffs, exempting the Japanese firms in South Korea from business tax or reducing it.

The Japanese monopolies and South Korean comprador capitalists are rejoicing over the results of the talks which they say are more satisfactory than expected.

Their joy is without reason. The talks have virtually effected collusion between the Japanese monopoly capitalists who are seeking to launch wholesale intrusion into South Korea, taking advantage of the "normalization of ROK-Japan relations," and South Korean comprador capitalists who are trying to earn a few dollars by serving the former.

The Japanese monopolies will sell off their outmoded machines to South Korea and reduce its industry to their appendage under the cloak of "expansion of industry." Further, they will exploit the cheap labour force of South Korea without restriction through "bonded goods" trade.

The South Korean comprador capitalists, on their part, will net a good profit by ushering in the Japanese monopolies.

Collaboration with West German Monopoly Capital

Meetings were held between the South Korean puppet Government and the Vice-Minister of Economic Affairs of West Germany on Mar. 3 and 4, preliminary to a bilateral ministerial meeting to open on Mar. 5 in Seoul, it is reported by news agencies in Seoul.

According to a joint statement issued on Mar. 4, Lange, Vice-Minister of Economic Affairs of West Germany, expressed satisfaction over the smooth execution of the West German loans given to South Korea on two occasions, in 1961 and 1964.

The loans totalling 40 million dollars are being spent for the Rajoo Fertilizer Factory and reinforcement of communications and water facilities in South Korea.

The induction of 75 million dollars more loans from West Germany is under consideration. It is said that final decision will be made at the ministerial meeting in May.

South Korea also expects direct investments by private West German companies. The two parties agreed to refer the question of preventing the double levy of taxes on the West German capital investments to the coming meeting. This is intended to encourage West German monopolies to make more lucrative investments in South Korea.

Lange and the Pak Jung Hi clique also discussed the question of West German participation in the projected international consortium for South Korea.

The current meeting shows that it is a meeting for aggression by the West German monopoly capital and for treachery by the Pak Jung Hi clique which depends upon foreign loans in building up its economic foundation for their fascist rule.

A Wave of Arrest Sweeps Seoul

The Seoul Police Bureau launched on Mar. 7 a wholesale arrest under the code name of "Eagle Operation" according to press reports from Seoul. The puppet police has been arresting at random from the beginning of February.

From Feb. 15 to Mar. 4, they arrested more than 20,000 people on the charge of being "hooligans" or "tax defaulters." They detained over 2,800 of them and imprisoned or fined the others after summary trials.

S. Korean Publications Closed Down

The South Korean "Ministry of Public Information" on Mar. 2 cancelled the registration of 27 periodicals, for the reason that these periodicals fell short of the "Government"-fixed standards, reports from Seoul said.

Ninety-two other publications are also under the threat of discontinuance, for similar reasons, the reports said.

Earlier, on Feb. 2, the ministry closed down 30 publications, including "Kookhak Hakbo (Korean Classical Literature)," "Kiwon (Era)" and "Hankook Pyongron (Korean Review)," and gave warnings of suspension of publication to 94 papers and magazines, including "Junbook Kyoyook Shinmoon (an educational daily)" and "Kongup Shinbo (a newspaper on industrial affairs)."

Chairman Han Duk Su Calls for Defence of DPRK Citizenship And Koreans' Democratic, National Rights in Japan

It is the most important task of Koreans in Japan to intensify the struggle for defending their citizenship and democratic and national rights and accelerating independent unification of their fatherland at a time when the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are becoming all the more undisguised in their moves for aggression and war and the reactionaries are persecuting Korean nationals in Japan with growing rampancy after the conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty," declared Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan).

He said this in his report at the Fifth Session of the Seventh Central Committee of CHONGRYUN held in Tokyo from Mar. 3 to 5.

Underscoring the tasks confronting CHONGRYUN and Koreans in Japan this year, Chairman Han Duk Su said:

FIRSTLY, a determined struggle must be waged against the "South Korea-Japan Treaty," against the "application for permanent residence" and "ROK nationality" and for the citizenship and democratic and national rights of Koreans in Japan.

The legal status of Koreans in Japan is firmly guaranteed under the Nationality Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The citizens of all countries have the sacred right to have their own nationality, which no one can interfere in or encroach upon. It is not a matter which a third person can decide, ignoring the will of the person in question. This has all long been an international practice and publicly recognized principle of international law.

Nevertheless, the Japanese Government, after concluding the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" with the Pak Jung Hi clique, is trying to impose "ROK nationality" upon Koreans in Japan and force them to apply for "permanent residence." It turns a deaf ear to the just demand of Koreans in Japan for changing puppet "ROK nationality" to Korea nationality.

This is a most wanton violation of the norms of generally recognized international law and basic human rights and is a grave act opposing the Government of the DPRK which protects the overseas Koreans by law.

By imposing puppet "ROK nationality" upon Koreans in Japan under the cloak of "permanent residence," the Japanese Government intends to make a political screening of them and subject them to harsher persecution and suppression. It also schemes to bring Koreans in Japan under

Chairman Han Duk Su

dual repression, use them as a bait in their political bargaining with the Pak Jung Hi clique and facilitate the comeback of the Japanese monopoly capital to South Korea.

We will never allow but resolutely reject this scheme.

Noting that the overseas citizens of an independent country have the right to visit their homeland when things necessitate it, Chairman Han Duk Su stressed:

This is a humanitarian principle recognized by international practice and is a question of basic human rights. The Japanese Government should ensure the Korean nationals in Japan complete freedom of travel to and from their fatherland.

Chairman Han Duk Su protested to the Japanese Government against its move to deprive Koreans in Japan of their right to the democratic, national education of their sons and daughters.

He said:

The democratic and national education of the children of Koreans in Japan by CHONGRYUN is a just work for teaching them the mother tongue, the history and geography of the fatherland and advanced sciences and educating them into fine citizens of the DPRK and in the spirit of friendship and solidarity with the peoples of Japan and other countries of the world.

Overseas citizens of all countries, irrespective of their residence, are giving national education to their children in the mother tongue. The Japanese Government is also educating children of its overseas citizens in Japanese. This is the publicly recognized international practice and no one is allowed to infringe upon this right. Then why should only the national education of Koreans in Japan be restricted and repressed?

Chairman Han Duk Su stressed that the Japanese Government is under moral obligation to fully ensure national education to Korean citizens in Japan.

Pointing out that the Japanese Government does not recognize the Korean schools in Japan and is trying to deprive the Koreans of their right to democratic and national education and impose "assimilation education" upon them, he stated: In essence this is no different from the slave education enforced by the Japanese imperialists against the Korean people during their colonial rule.

The speaker evinced the determination to deep up the staunch struggle against the reactionaries who manhandle and murder Koreans in Japan, infringing upon their human rights, place Korean traders in Japan under police surveillance and impose onerous taxes upon them.

SECONDLY, Chairman Han Duk Su called upon the functionaries of CHONGRYUN and all the citizens in Japan to strengthen national unity and more extensively wage the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle to expedite independent peaceful unification of the fatherland, the supreme national task of the Korean people.

He said: The CHONGRYUN organizations of all levels will widely explain and propagate the just proposal of the DPRK Government for the country's unification among the compatriots, firmly unite the various segments of Koreans in Japan under the banner of the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle and actively support the patriotic struggle of South Korean people for the right to existence and democratic freedom and mobilize all forces for bringing earlier the day of the unification of the fatherland.

THIRDLY, Chairman Han Duk Su touched upon the question on reinforcing CHONGRYUN organizations and increasing their might in order to powerfully push ahead with the struggle against the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" and for defence of DPRK citizenship and the democratic and national rights of Koreans in Japan and for the acceleration of independent, peaceful unification of the fatherland.

CHONGRYUN will continue to strengthen the friendly relations with the Japanese people and the peoples of various countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America and actively support their struggle, Chairman Han Duk Su stated in conclusion.

Korean Women in Japan Fete Int'l Women's Day

Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), on Mar. 8 called upon Korean women in Japan to further strengthen their struggles to defend the democratic and national rights of Koreans in Japan, particularly the rights to DPRK citizenship and democratic and national education for Korean children in this country, which, he said, is under the growing threat of suppression by the Japanese reactionaries.

"For this purpore," he said, "Korean women in Japan should be united more firmly around Marshal Kim Il Sung and the DPRK Government."

This appeal was made in his report delivered at a meeting held that day in Tokyo by some 1,500 Korean women living in the Japanese capital, to celebrate the 56th anniversary of the March 8 International Women's Day. The meeting was called "the Central Meeting of Korean Women in Japan to Safeguard DPRK Citizenship and the Democratic and National Rights in Celebration of the 56th Anniversary of the March 8 International Women's Day."

Chairman Han Duk Su denounced the Japanese Government authorities for their plot to suppress Koreans' democratic and national education in Japan, saying:

"The Japanese Government has been continuously stepping up its machinations to destroy Koreans' education of their sons and daughters in Japan, particularly since the conclusion of the so-called agreement on the 'Legal Status of Koreans in Japan,'—one of the agreements related to the 'ROK-Japan Treaty.'"

"One of these machinations finds expression in its desperate efforts to pass through the current 51st ordinary Diet session a bill for partial amendment of the School Education Law, which, if approved, is certain to result in depriving Koreans in Japan of their right to democratic and national education."

Then, he asked for continuous international support for the democratic and national education of Koreans in Japan, saying that "these serious circumstances under which our educational work is confronted by reactionary suppression, make it necessary for us to make more endeavours to enlist support from broader sections of the Japanese people, as well as from the people of the world, for our struggle to defend the democratic and national education of Korean children here."

Speaking next, Pak Jung Hyun, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union in Japan, expressed, on behalf of all the Korean women in Japan, their determination to do their best in the struggle for the defense of the democratic and national rights of Koreans in Japan.

Further, she expressed the militant solidarity of all the Korean women in this country with the fighting South Korean women.

Chosun Shinbo's Office Building Enlarged

Workers at the Korean newspaper Chosun Shinbo and the Korean News Service (KNS), both in Tokyo and under the same roof, celebrated on Mar. 6 the completion of the work on enlarging their office building.

Partial view of the new extension built on the old office building of the *Chosun Shinbo*, the only Korean newspaper in Japan

Started in May of last year, the extension work took more than 10 months to be completed.

The newly-built, five-storeyed annex covers an area of some 1,500 square metres.

Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), offered his congratulations at the celebration meeting which was held in the assembly-room of the new extension. He said: "I am fully convinced that by making the most effective use of the newly-built extension, the employees of the Chosun Shinbo and the KNS will be enabled to achieve greater results in their future work of patriotism for the promotion of independent unification of Korea."

He was followed by Ro Jai Ho, President of the Chosun Shinbo, who, recalling the thorny, and yet glorious, path traversed by the Korean newspaper, expressed, on behalf of all the Korean journalists in Japan, his determination to make increased efforts to accomplish, through reporting activities, the cause of the 30 million Korean people.

Many congratulatory telegrams from North Korean publishing organs and papers were read at the meeting. Part of the list of these

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Korean Team Fully Prepared for World Soccer Cup

Football is one of the most favorite sports of the Korean people.

Football was played in Korea thousand years ago, and in the period between the end of 19th century to the beginning of this century, it became rapidly popular among the people.

In 1919, many football teams were formed in various parts of Korea and ever since they had vied with each other for the annual championships.

Most notable among those football games were the Pyongyang-Seoul Football Game, which had been playing regularly since October, 1929, and the Triangular Inter-city (Hamheung-Pyongyang-Seoul) Championship Series, both being great sporting events displaying the mettle of the Korean nation.

Following Korea's Liberation on August 15, 1945, the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea assured the Korean youths of every condition conducive to their physical culture.

It was not long before the Korean football team, maintaining steady progress, made its debut on the international arena shortly after the Liberation.

In August, 1947, the Korean football team came off victor in a game that took place at the 1st World Youths and Students Friendship Festival held in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

Since then, the Korean team has been one of the strongest teams in the world, setting brilliant records in its career.

Winning in the Asian regional elimination matches held in Pnom-Penh late last year, it qualified, as one of the world's toughest 16, for the 8th World Soccer Cup to be held in England in this July.

The Korean team has made brilliant results by beating not only Asian and African teams but the crack Uruguayan team, which had won the World Cup twice, and several other first class teams in Europe, including the Soviet team.

Bracketed in Group 4, the North Korean squad is to meet, at the forthcoming World Championships, with the Soviet Union on 12, with Chile, on 15 and with Italy on 19, of July.

The 16 teams have been divided into four four-groups for the finals. The top two teams in each group will go into the quarterfinals.

The day will come when Koreans surely fly the flag of the DPRK high in the sky of London.

All the Korean people look forward to that day with great expectation.

Match between the Korean and Australian teams

Career of Korean Team After 1945

* August, 1945—National Football Championships are held (participated in by 105 teams)

* August, 1947—The Korean Team places first in a game held in Prague, Czechoslovakia. The game was held in celebration of the 1st World Youths and Students Friendship Festival.

* 1954—The Korean Team defeats the Scottish, Belgian and several other teams in Budapest in the game commemorating the World University Students Festival.

* 1956—The Korean Team wins victory in the soccer tournament between Korea, China and the VDR held in Pyongyang.

* 1957-1958—Friendship football games were held between the Korean team and the Soviet "Minsk Spartak," "Shakhchor" and "Kazakstan" and the Hungarian "Penchork," all internationally known ace teams.

* July, 1958—North Korea becomes member of the International Soccer Federation.

* December, 1958—Korea is crowned with victory in a tournament held between the three countries: Korea, China and the VDR.

* 1959—Korea fights with the Soviet, the GDR, Rumanian, Iraqi, Czechoslovak and other teams.

* November, 1960—The Pyongyang Football Team defeats the "Moscow Spartak," which is known as the strongest team of the world.

* 1960—Korea defeats the Soviet "Vanguard," the Chinese, Indonesian, Burmese and Uruguayan teams.

* November, 1963—Korea places first in the tournament held in the 1st GANEFO.

* 1964—Korea is qualified for the 18th Tokyo Olympics by defeating the Indonesian, Burmese, Thai, "Malaysian" teams in the elimination matches.

* August, 1965—Korea wins five victories in five matches in the Asia Football GANEFO.

* November, 1965—Korea is qualified for the 8th World Soccer Championships by defeating the Australian team in the Asian regional elimination matches.

Aspirations After National Unity

"Recollecting Pyongyang-Seoul Football Game...."

By **Kim Wha Yung**

(Assistant-Professor of Pyongyang Physical Training College)

—The second day match of the Pyongyang-Seoul Football Game began at the Seoul Stadium at 4:45 p.m. with the kick-off of the Pyongyang team. Though it stopped raining that day, the match had a tardy progress on account of the muddy ground. The Pyongyang team made a goal at the very beginning of the second half to win the game. Now the Pyongyang team has been champion for the past three seasons.—

This is part of a report on the Pyongyang-Seoul Football Game held some 30 years ago.

The Pyongyang-Seoul Football Game used to be held in Pyongyang and in Seoul alternately, twice a year, in spring and in autumn. Footballers of North and South competed with each other for supremacy before capacity crowd.

The Pyongyang-Seoul Football Game gave the Korean people good opportunities to display not merely the skill of our sportsmen but also the mettle of our nation that was groaning under the tyranny of Japanese imperialism.

There is a Korean saying, "a decade changes the appearance of mountains and rivers." Still more, two decades have passed in Korean history. Springs and autumns came round on Korean soil, but the Pyongyang-Seoul Football Game is still to be held again. Why can't we hold games in the same stadium on a unified land?

We have made proposals many times to the South Korean authorities to have our athletes meet in the same place. But the Pak Jung Hi faction, under the manipulation of its U.S. master, turned them down each time.

Those who were snivelling boys when the Pyongyang-Seoul Football Game had its better days, have now grown up to be fine young sportsmen, but they know nothing about that game.

What is U.S. imperialism but the mortal enemy of the Korean people?

There are voices, also in South Korea, calling for sporting interchange between North and South.

Wrote South Korean dailies: "It is because our country is split and was unable to form a united team why the South Korean teams were defeated at the Tokyo Olympic Games" (Ryungnam Ilbo). "Sportsdom should play a leading role in winning the cause of national unity" (Pusan Ilbo).

We placed first at the Asia Football GANEFO held in Pyongyang last year. But the joy of victory we tasted at that time was mingled with the sorrow that we could not share the joy with South Korean brothers.

Reporting the fact that North Korean volleyballers, prior to the opening of an elimination match for the Asian Women's Volleyball Championships held in New Delhi, tied kerchiefs around the necks of South Korean sisters, hugging each other, "Taegu Ilbo" wrote: "We sincerely hope that this will become a prelude to an end to the North-South disruption of our country."

The Korean nation is thus bound together by common aspirations.

How splendid it would be if South Korean sportsmen should be able to enjoy winter sports on the Samjiyun Skiing Ground and on the Boojunho Skating Rink, while North Koreans should be able to enjoy long-distance swim and yachting races on the sea off Inchon and Haewoondae of South Korea!

The Pyongyang-Seoul Football Game must be resumed by all means within this year! Once it is held again, national inter-city championships in other sporting events such as baseball, marathon, swimming and table-tennis may be held as they were before. And the Shinuiju-Pusan Relay Race, which was specially popular with the people, will be held again. Then, Korea, sending its united team to the international arena, will win a world-wide reputation.

Korea's Medical Science Introduced in Cuba

Kim Bai Joon, Rector of the Pyongyang Medical College, who is heading the public health delegation of Korea to the 11th National Medical Conference and the 7th Dental Surgery Conference of Cuba, made a report at the plenary meeting on Feb. 26 on Korea's experience in medical science research under the title "Medical education in the DPRK."

After the report, delegates asked him about the questions of the combination of Eastern medicine and Western medicine, discovery of the Kyungrak, etc. referred to in the report.

(**Continued from page 5**)

organs and papers are as follows: The Korean Journalists' Union, the Korean Central News Agency, the Rodong Shinmoon, the Minjoo Chosun, the Chokook Tongil and the Chokook.

As the only Korean daily newspaper in Japan, the Chosun Shinbo made its first appearance in October of 1945. The paper is characterized by its reports on the development of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; the exposal of U.S. colonial policy in South Korea and of the traitorous acts of the puppet South Korean regime; as well as, on the struggles of Koreans in Japan for the defense of their democratic and national rights. Koreans in Japan have at present its three sister-papers, the Chosun Shibo (in Japanese), the People's Korea (in English) and La Corea Popular (in Spanish) which were founded in 1956, 1960 and in 1964, respectively.

As a Korean news agency in Japan, the Korean News Service was founded in October of 1948. It publishes Chosun Tongshin (in Japanese) and Korean Daily News (in English) from which readers will obtain correct information on Korean affairs.

The People's Korea

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